Exhibit 4

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: 54: Calcium enriched soft drink

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Specification

- 1. Title of invention Calcium enrighed soft drink
- Claim
 Calcium enriched soft drink containing calcium salts of food organic
 acids such as calcium citrate, calcium malate, calcium lactate, calcium
 tartarate, etc.
- 3. Detailed explanation of the invention
 The present invention refers to a calcium enriched soft drink containing
 food organic acids such as calcium citrate, calcium malate, calcium

lactate, calcium tartarate, and so on. As the conventional well known soft drinks, there are carbonate drinks such as ramune (lemonade), cider (an aerated cider-like drink), tansan (carbonate), cola, etc.; fruit juice drinks such as fruit juice, fruit juice molasses, water containing fruit juice, etc.; lactic acid drinks Raw materials of manufacturing the such as calpis, yakuruto, etc.. said drinks are soft water containing small amounts of iron, manganese, chlorine, etc.; sweeteners such as refined white sugar, invert sugar, etc.; flavoring agents such as essence, extract, etc.; souring agents such as citric acid, tartaric acid, lactic acid, etc.; food colors such as caremel, etc.; and so on. These drinks are used regularly as some energy supplying sources between meals, water supplyer, thirst reliever, digestion promotor, and so on., and the production of such drinks are increasing year after year. However, the sugar content in these drinks create some problems from the mutritional point of view. In other words, an excess intake of sugar causes an ocumulation of metabolic intermediates including methylglyoxal, pyroracemic acid, lactic acid, etc., which are incomplete combustion products. As a result, an accumulation of thse intermediates in blood turns the blood into acidic pH. In order to neutralize the pH, calcium from bone, teeth, etc. is eluted. On the other hand, the body becomes acidotic which weakens the body's resisting power against bacteria and triggers various diseases. Furthermore, the recent dietary life tends to intake excess sig r. In spite that growing

children and infants require a large amount of calcium, frequent intake of soft drinks and candies creates medical problems, especially this has caused an rapid increase in dental problems (carious tooth). However, the present invention on soft drinks was accomplished under the consideration of problems described above. In other words, the soft drink in the present invention was prepared by adding calcium salts of food organic acids such as calcium citrate, calcium malate, calcium tartrate, calcium lactate, etc., which are helpful in the catabolism including citric acid cycle, to raw materials such as water, fructose, invert sugar, fruit juice, vegetable extract, etc. One of many methods of manufacturing the calcium enrished soft drinks described in the present invention and the method of preparing calcium salts of food organic acids are explained in the following. Shells such as scallop shell, oxyster shell, pearl oxyster shell, etc. are washed thoroughly, and are heated at 1000° C - 1200° C for one hour to remove completely organic reterials present in the shell. The organic materials are completely . . rned into inorganic materials. The major ingredient of the said shell is calcium oxide, and minor ingredients are magnesium, potassium, phosphorous and trace amount of germanium. Whereas, if toxic heavy metals such as mercury, lead, etc. are present in the said mineral, the mineral is chemically treated with carbonate and a fine quality mineral containing no heavy metals can be obtained. When the said mineral is further heated at 1000° C - 1200° C, refined calcium oxide can be obtained. When calcium oxide obtained by the method described above is dissolved in water, calcium oxide turns into calcium hydroxide showing a strong Consequently, when the said calcium hydroxide is allowed to react with various food organic acids such as lactic acid, malic acid, citric acid, etc., salts consisting mainly of calcium may be produced.

2RCOO-H + Ca(OH)2 --- (RCOO)2Ca + 2H2O

The said chemical equation is a general form. Whereas, R-COO-H is various organic acids such as lactic acid, malic acid, citric acid, etc.; and (RCOO)2Ca is salt of organic acid.

A mixture consisting of 3 parts of calcium salt of food organic acids prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate, prepared by the menner as described by the menner as described above (a mixture of calcium citrate). citrate: calcium malate: calcium lactate is 1: 1: 1.), 3 parts of sugars (a mixture of fruit sugar (or levulose) and invert sugar; whereas the weight ratio of fruit sugar : invert sugar is 2 : 1.), parts of natural fruit juice (a mixture of orange juice and lemon juice; whereas, the weight ratio of orange juice : lemon juice is 3 : 1) and 90 parts of water is prepared. In order to add a proper sour taste to the said mixture, a small amount of natural apple vinegar is added to make the pH 4. In addition, a small amount of plant extracts such as extracts of boxthorn, pearlbarley, shiitake mushroom (Cortinellus shiitake), etc.; and flavoring agents can be added. Thus, a soft drink

3 poors Ca SAH (1:1:1- Chat; Malet; Lawood) + 3 parts Sugar (281 - Frueross injustry - 48. 511 Frueross: Glorense) } 25% Sugar + 4 poers fruit june (3:1 Grange ! lemen) 90 pouts HO 100 mile + cider vinegar to all 4.

having rich in flavor and taste, which is good for the health, can be prepared. The fore-mentioned case is one of many procedures of preparing calcium enriched soft drink described in the present invention. As a proper daily intake of calcium per day per a person is approximately 600 - 800 mg, the amount of intake of such preparation can be adjusted according to the said standard requirement of calcium. Although it is preferable to use the method of preparing calcium salts of food organic acids described above, calcium salts of food organic acids prepared by other methods may be used. Since the calcium enriched soft drink described in the present invention is prepared by adding calcium salts of various food organic acids such as calcium citrate, calcium malate, calcium lactate, calcium tartarate, etc., which are profitable to the citric acid cycle of the metabolism, an intake of this preparation generates some resistance to disorders. Moreover, this preparation is especially good for growing children and infants who require a considerably large amount of calcium. As calcium salts of organic acids are relatively soluble in water or aqueous solution containing other ingredients, and is very stable, the preparation of mixture is very easy. Although some calcium salts of organic acids have bitter taste when the concentration of the acid is too high, the composition described above (as a practical example) does not interfere the taste and the gustation. Consequently, the said not interfere the taste and the gustation. Consequently, the said preparation can spport the flavor of the drink and can be used for the practical purposes.

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⊗カルシウム強化清涼飲料

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1. 强男の名称

カルシウム強化情能飲料

2.特許請求の範囲

タエン酸カルシウム・リンゴ酸カルシウム・乳酸カルシウム・酒石酸カルシウム等の食品用有機酸のカルシウム塩が垂加されたカルシウム強化情味飲料。

3.我明の詳細な紀明

本発明は、タエン酸カルシウム・リンゴ酸カルシウム・乳酸カルシウム・番石酸カルシウム等の食品用有機酸のカルシウム塩によつて強化された情欲飲料に調する。

情欲飲料としては、一般にラムネ・サイダー・ タンサン・コーラ等の炭酸飲料と、果汁・果汁さ ツ・果汁水等の果汁飲料、及びカルピス・ヤクル ト等の乳酸飲料が知られてかり、それ等の原料と しては、無価値便度で鉄・マンガン・塩素等の含 有量の少ない水、糟買白糖・転化糖等の甘味剤、 エッセンス・エキス等の香料、クエン酸・酒石酸・ 乳酸等の酸染剤、及びキャラメル等の食用色素等 が使用され、水分補給額・止喝剤・消化促進剤等 として、又会事と会事の中間のエネルギー補給額 として受象され、その生産量は年々増加の傾向に **るるが、その含有複分は栄養学上機々の点で問題** となる。即ち過度の籍分長車により血液中に不完 金鐵貨物であるメテルダリオキザール。集性ブド ヶ根・乳酸等の中間代質重物が容積し、血液が酸 性に傾き、これを中和せんがために曲牙・骨格等 からカルシウムが帯出し、又体がアチドージス化 領き、細菌に対する抵抗力が暑せり、推々の疾病 に覆り着くなる事は医学上の周知の事実である。 更に最近の食生活の変化は参籍の過食を促がし、 特に成長期の幼児・児童に美では多量のカルシウ ムが必要であるにも拘わらず各種の滑液飲料や飴 **長子等を常食し、虫歯の急増等の問題が揉頬にな**

本発明の情感飲料は上記に鑑みなされたもので あり、水・果糖・転化糖・果汁・植物エキス等の 原料に、人体の機構系統に於けるタエン酸系等に 通合したクエン酸カルシウム・リンゴ酸カルシウム・乳酸カルシウム・脂石酸カルシウム等の食品 用有機酸のカルシウム塩を添加配合して作られた 多を特象とするものである。 ____

以下本発明に係わるカルシウム強化清潔飲料 1 例の製造法を、食品用有機機のカルシウム塩の製造法を、食品用有機機のカルシウム塩の製造法から戦き起して説明する。

先づ帆立具・牡蠣貝及び真森貝等の貝数を綺麗化 売争し、この貝数を1000℃~1200℃ にて約1時間加 熱し、貝数中に含まれる有機物を線去して完全に 無機化させる。上配無機物質は酸化カルシウムを主 成分とし、その他マグネシウム、カリウム、 燐等を 含む他数量のゲルマニウム等を含有するミネラル となる。 尚このミネラル中に例えば水銀、鉛等の有 審重金異が含まれる場合には、上配ミネラルを炭 酸塩にて化学的に処理する事等によって、有審重金 異が線去された良質の炭酸カルシウムを更に1000℃ ~1200℃に加騰すると精膜酸化カルシウムは水 次に上配のように製造した酸化カルシウムは水 療液中にて水酸化カルシウムとなり、顕著なアルカリ性を呈する故、例えば乳酸、リンゴ酸、クェン酸等の各種食品用有機酸と反応させると化学変化を生じてカルシウムを主成分とした塩がつくり出される。

 $2RCOO-H+Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow (RCOO)_2Ca+2H_0O$

但し上記化学式は一個の形の場合であって、ことで RCOO-Hは乳酸、リンゴ酸、クエン酸等の各種食品用有機酸であり、 (RCOO)。Ca は有機酸塩である。

上記のようにしてつくられた食品用有機酸のカルンウム塩3部(クエン酸カルンウムとリンカ酸カルンウムを1:1:1の酸量比で混合したもの)糖類3部(果糖と転化部(ミカン汁とレモン汁を3:1の重量比で混合したもの)及び水90部からなる混合物を作り、この混合物に適度の曖昧を加えるために、PH=4になるように天然のリンゴ酢を加え、更にクコ・ヘトムギ・ンイタケ等より抽出した少量の植物エキス及

び番科を添加する事により、風味量かで健康上有 用な情欲飲料を得る。

以上本発明のカルシウム塩化情像飲料の製造法 1 例に就て説明したが、人間1人の1日当りの人 ルシウム摂取量は 600~800申程度であり、と をあれて情像飲料の摂取量を考慮すれば、と である。又食品用有機酸のカルシウム塩は上記 を 類別の製造法によるものを使用するのがも の 類別のであるが、他の製造法による食品用有機酸 のカルシウム塩を使用するも 種類のカルシウム塩を使用する。

本発明のカルシウム強化情感飲料は、その製造 過程に於て人体のクエン酸系等に適合したクエン 酸カルシウム・リンゴ酸カルシウム・乳酸カルシ ウム・潜石酸カルシウム等の各種食品用有機像の カルシウム塩を新加配合して作られたものである から、これを摂収することにより疾病に罹り難く、 特に多量のカルシウムを必要とする成長期の幼児 や児童には有効である。

又有機酸のカルシウム塩は水叉は水器液に比較 的可療性であり、かつ安定である為、配合が容易 であり、有機酸のカルシウム塩のうちのあるものは高機度に於て淡味を有するものもあるが、上記 実施例程度の配合比のものは、口腔内での舌触感 や味覚を摂うことなく、清潔飲料としての度味を 以搾できて、実用上何等障害とはならない。

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